THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1185.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in sight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land possesses many advantages, besides its contiguity to the city, which it is unnecessary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, so as to suit those who wish to purchase small parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for grass lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The sale will commence on the premises, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. One half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the other half in twelve months—as soon as the lots are laid off they may be purchased at private sale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

The celebrated English Horse

STIRLING,

HAS been advertised several years as a stallion, and his pedigree and performance have been fully stated: Suffice it now to say, that he is among the handsomest and best bred Horses in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, against the best horses of the day; even the famous horse Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's stock are generally large and handsome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING will stand the ensuing season at my stable in the county of Greensville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at Three Guineas and a half the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and 7 Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas. Mares insured (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with the insurance money forfeited, with one dollar to the Groom in every instance. Good pasturage, and servants who bring 4 mares, boarded gratis; others at 10s6 per week. Grain furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent. The greatest attention paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discharged as above mentioned) must accompany the mares. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following.

Nathaniel Rives.

February 17th, 1804. 14wtf.

P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purse or sweepstake of 100 dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, shall be covered gratis. N. R.

The Hay-Market Gardens

FOR RENT.

I WILL Rent or Lease my Public Gardens in this city, for one or more years. The extensive buildings erected therein, the Circus (which may be, at a small expence made a Temporary Summer Theatre)—the pleasurable, sportive and convenient arrangements already completed, added to their natural advantages of situation, render them equal to any place of the kind on the continent—Additional plantings and prunings of trees, flowers and flowering shrubs are going on; the walks, booths and arbors attending to, so as to be ready for opening early in the spring—together with a large Ice House filled with excellent ice. I would also rent my

DWELLING-HOUSE,

with the Gardens, or to a private family, now separating by a neat paling from the public garden. This is one of the most pleasant situations in this city; the House large and convenient with every necessary out house—Two offices with fire places in the yard, and an extensive Kitchen and Flower Garden, and Ice House in complete order.

J. Pryor,

Richmond, 10th Feb. 1804. 4w

Virginia;

At a Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, September the 12th, 1803,

BETWEEN

Uriah Morton, and Edward Nunnellee, Plaintiffs,

AND

John Morton, jun. Daniel Johnston, and Molly, his wife; John Dyer, and Lavina, his wife; Champe Austin, and Amey, his wife; Stephen Arthur, and Jenny, his wife; Leonard Turley, and Suckey, his wife; John Morton, Patsey Morton, James Morton, Nancy Morton, Armistead Morton, Jacob Morton, Hezekiah Morton, and Richard Morton, representatives of John Morton, sen. deceased, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-House, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to keep a supply of MEAL and HOMONY, to give in exchange for CORN, at the rate of eighty pounds of Meal or ninety pounds of Homony for the hundred pounds Corn, which rates are the easiest at which we can hereafter exchange, on account of the great trouble and expence in proportion to the small extent of that branch of business; but a great convenience will arise to those who chuse to deposit their Corn, which will be paid in Tickets for Meal and Homony, as required, at the above rates, without any farther deduction for storage, &c.

A supply of Meal, Homony, Bran, &c. will always be furnished at moderate prices to those who apply

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

January 1st, 1803. (1awsw)

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, September 29th, 1803.

Between

Henry Banks, agent for Hunter Banks and Company, Plaintiff,

And

James Maury, Smith, Johnston and Company, late merchants and partners; Charles Holloway and Thomas Goodwin, Defendants.

THE defendants James Maury, and Smith, Johnston and Company, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Virginia;

At a superior court of Chancery for the Richmond district, September 29th, 1803.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, agent and representative of the late house of Hunter, Banks, & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

John McPherson and Alexander Russell, Def's.

THE Defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

WANTED,

To undertake the management of a Tan-Yard, in the country,

A Tanner,

WHO is well acquainted with the business. A SINGLE MAN who can come well recommended for sobriety and industry may hear further particulars by applying to the PRINTER.

Feb. 17 3tp

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell,* and two other persons, of the name of *Gale,* supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina,* or *Georgia,* who went to *Baltimore,* some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves,* are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland,* is now in the *Jail* of this city, as a *Runaway.* He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore,* and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county,* who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is a stout, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River,* and matched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward,* under the assumed name of *Bob Benfield.* The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 18, 1803. tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the first day of March next, will be exposed at Public Sale in the town of Staunton, the JUDGMENT lately obtained in the Federal Court by the assignees of Ninian Menzies against the heirs of William Bowyer, dec. and by virtue of which the real estate of said Bowyer in & adjoining Staunton hath been extended. The whole claim and interest of the plaintiffs in said Judgment and extent shall be sold, the purchaser taking every risque, except as to the justice of the debt. This is mentioned, because part of the property extended has been claimed by Mustoo and Chambers, and a suit is depending therefor; and because one or two lots which are within the inclosure of said Bowyer, and were extended as part of his land, are said still to belong to the trustees of the town of Staunton. The widow too hath her dower in said property. But these circumstances, it is apprehended, will not greatly diminish the value of the property, as the tenant, by eligit, will have a right to hold over after the time the debt would regularly be discharged agreeable to the inquest of the jury, until such lots would be made up.

The intrinsic value of this Property, encreased by its contiguity to Staunton, consisting of a handsome two story House with suitable out Houses in the Town on a beautiful eminence with valuable pasture and meadow Land adjoining, must be fully appreciated by all those who either know or are well informed of its situation.

Those wishing to purchase may see the amount of the Judment and the inquest thereupon either by application at the Clerk's Office of the Federal Court in Richmond or to David Parry, Esq. of Staunton, who being one of the jury, has the counter-part of the inquisition, or Mr. Thomas Gordon of Peterburg, agent for the plaintiffs, can give any information wanted.

One third of the purchase money must be paid in hand, one third at the expiration of one year, and the residue at the expiration of two years; ample security to be given for the defered payments.

If the Judgment cannot be sold for the price limited by the plaintiff's agent, I will then proceed on the same or succeeding day to dispose of the interest of the plaintiffs in said Judgment for a sum annually to be paid by way of rent—to be paid at the expiration of every year, so long as until the sum at which the said property is extended will extinguish the Judgment.

The plaintiffs in this case bring only answerable for the justice of their debt as above mentioned, and in this case in order to insure the punctual payment of the said sum annually, the purchaser is to be considered as the tenant of the plaintiffs, their representatives or assigns—and must not only give good security that there will always be a sufficient distress on the land for the rent, but there must also be a clause in the lease reserving to the plaintiffs, their representatives or assigns, a right to re-enter and take possession of the land in case of rent being in arrear and no distress to be found; and it must also be understood that the tenant and security are to be responsible in any diminution in the value of the land, and for any waste or improper conduct done or suffered by the tenant or those claiming under him—and in case the heirs of the said Bowyer should at any time think proper to redeem the land by the payment of the debt, the plaintiffs, their representatives or assigns are in the first place to receive so much thereof as will satisfy the annual payments then to become due discounting the interest.—The balance to be paid to the tenant.

John Coalter.

Staunton, 19th January, 1804.

THE NATIVE ARABIAN HORSE,

THE DEY OF ALGIERS,

TO give an opportunity to the gentlemen of the turf in Virginia to obtain the valuable mixture of Arabian blood amongst their stock—will stand the ensuing season (to commence on the 1st of March and end the 10th of August,) at Mr. Taylor's, Gwinfield Farm, near Tappahannock, on Rappahannock River, and will be let to mares at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the leap, or TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS the season, or FORTY DOLLARS to insure a Mare being with Foal, and a Dollar to the Groom in either case; the leap money to be paid at the Stable door, and good promissory notes payable on the 10th of August for the season, must be sent with the Mares.

THE DEY OF ALGIERS is an elegantly formed Horse, possessing both beauty and strength; most of his points are equal, and some of them very superior to any Horse on the continent; his colts are in high estimation for their bone, size and form; he is fully fourteen hands two inches and a half high, a height by no means usual in the genuine Arabian race; his colour is nearly white, with a few brown spots dashed over his neck and shoulders; he is of fine presence and carriage, remarkably vigorous and active, and a very sure foal getter. This beautiful animal was procured from Arabia, in the year '98, at four years old, by the late Count Bailiff Proitm of Prussia, and brought to Fehr Bellen in that kingdom, where he was purchased after the Bailiff's death, and at the sale of his stud in '99, by Lieutenant General Frederick, Baron of Diemar, by whom he was sold to Col. Swan of Massachusetts, then in Europe, and by him shipped from Hamburgh to Boston to General Jackson of that city, who sent him in the beginning of 1802 to General Mahon of the district of Columbia, to attest which, and to prove the origin of this Horse, satisfactory certificates are in my hands and open to the inspection of all [illegible]

Manager for John Wright, Esqr.

To be Sold,

For ready money, at Hanover Town, on Thursday the 15th day of March next, from 12 to 15 very

LIKELY NEGROES,

BELONGING to the estate of John White, dec. late of King William county, to discharge the balance of a judgment obtained by Archibald Govan's executors against said dec'd. as security for the late Carter Braxton, Esq. dec. Among those Negroes are several boys and girls, and two or three fellows.

The Administrator.

King William, February 14th, 1804.

Agreeably to a resolve of the Commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act for improving the navigation of James River",

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT books will be opened at the Compting-House of Pickett, Pollard & Johnston in the city of Richmond, at 12 o'clock on the 1st day of March next, for receiving subscriptions for shares in the said institution.

Robert Pollard.

February 15, 1804.

MR. TRACY'S SPEECH

IN THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Friday, December 2, 1803,

ON THE PASSAGE OF THE

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

(Continued from our last.)

There are some other points of light in which I wish to place the subject before them.

The constitution is of recent date; it was formed by the mutual concessions of conflicting parties, and balanced with a view to the security of all. Experience alone can test its utility, and time and practice discover its faults. It is a sound position, that you should never attempt an alteration in an instrument so complicated, and calculated to serve so many various and opposite interests, without being able by the test of experiment, to discern clearly the necessity of alteration, and without a moral certainty, that the change shall not only remove an existing evil but that it shall not produce any itself. The articles in the constitution establishing the mode of electing a chief magistrate; and which is now proposed to be altered, was undoubtedly one of the most difficult parts of the whole, in its formation.—I am convinced, sir, that the public mind is not sufficiently impressed with the difficulty of adopting not only an unexceptionable, but even a tolerable and practicable mode of electing a chief magistrate possessing such important and extensive powers, and are constitutionally vested in the president of the United States. An attempt to detail the number and magnitude of his powers, in this senate would be impertinent: But it must and will be acknowledged by all, that the president is vested with powers vastly extensive and important, and that he will bring with him into the government more or less of state politics and state prejudices, and these facts, to which may be added the probability that he will be taken from a large state, must have increased the difficulties of the convention, in fixing on a mode of choice.

How often have contests, wars, and bloodshed, the destruction of confederacies, of liberty, and of sad portions of the human race, arisen from the election of chief magistrates? We must consider that the powers vested in a president of this union are sufficiently important to excite the avarice and ambition of the human heart, its two most active principles, to gain possession of the offices, when we consider the difference of sentiment, habit and interest in this country; state pride, and state jealousy, which could never be laid asleep; the difficulties of fixing upon a proper mode of election must therefore be infinitely multiplied. And yet the members are selected for alterations. All the amendments, which have been hitherto adopted, went to some general explanation, upon very general principles, not to changing, but rather expounding the constitution. [illegible] This, as I have before said, is taking up the most difficult article, the most important article in the constitution, both in relation to rights and principles.—But it is said that experience has shewn us the necessity of an alteration in this article; that an evil has been found in practice to grow out of the constitutional provision, which calls imperiously for a remedy.

At the last election of president, two persons had an equal number of votes, and that number was a majority of the votes of all the electors appointed, which circumstance gave the house of representatives a constitutional right to select one of them for president. In exercising this constitutional right, they voted by states, and there was at first a division, no choice being made until the sixth day; when an election was effected, of the very man whom the great states, and the advocates of this resolution, wished [illegible] brought to be mentioned here, that although they voted by states, yet it happened, that this division, that is a majority, in point of numbers, voted for the person as president, who eventually became vice president. As to an intrigue by either of the candidates, or by their friends, I know of none, the conduct of the vice president appears, on the contrary, to have been perfectly honorable, containing a declaration of his wishes not to stand in the way of the other candidates [illegible] in view of the constitution which we have taken, and comparing [illegible] of facts,

with the provisions for electing a president, we shall really be at a loss to find out the mighty evil, which the experience of this election has discovered, and which is said to call so imperiously for a remedy. But the advocates of this resolution have had the goodness to put their finger on the spot.—

They say, that in the certificates of the electors, Mr. Jefferson's name stood first, this is called a sort of record testimony, and in addition, some, if not all the electors, said they meant to elect Mr. Jefferson president, and Mr. Burr, vice president; and this is declared to be the *public will*, expressed by the constitutional organ, the electors.— Notwithstanding this expression of the *public will*, say the gentlemen, a large portion of the house of representatives withstood and opposed the *public will*, for the space of six days, and wilfully voted for the man to be president, who they knew, by the evidence just mentioned, was meant to be vice-president only.—One gentleman (Mr. Wright) has said, that if he had then been a member of that house, possessing such sentiments upon the subject, as he now does; such voting, would in him, have amounted to the crime of perjury, or words to the same effect. I mean to quote his ideas, as expressed, and believe I have given nearly his very words.

And it is added, that thus there was imminent danger of a person being imposed upon the United States as chief magistrate, who was not originally intended for that high office, and that *civil war must have been the consequence*. And as is common in such cases, the picture is filled, in the back ground, with brother raising his murderous hand against brother, father against son, and with an afflicting groupe of et-ceterns: and to avoid a repetition of this *tremendous crisis*, as it is called, the present resolution, as it is said, must pass.

Let this statement of facts be kept in view, while we examine the duties assigned by the constitution to the several agents concerned. The duty of the electors is precisely defined. They are each to bring forward two candidates fully qualified for president, because they cannot know at the time of giving their ballot, upon which the choice will fall. The circumstance of two having a majority, and both being equal in number of votes, is an expression of the *public will*, through the only constitutional organ, by which, in this case, the *public will* can be expressed, that both had the requisite qualifications. The public will, then, was in this instance clearly and unequivocally expressed, by a constitutional, and a numerical majority, that both candidates were worthy of the office; but here the expression of the public will ceased, and which of the two should be the president, was now to be decided by another constitutional organ, that is, by the house of representatives voting by states.

The framers of the constitution so intended, and the people who adopted it have so ordained, that *their will* in this case should be expressed by a majority of the states, acting by their representation in the house of representatives. This right of selection is a right complete in itself, to be exercised by these second electors; uninfluenced by any extraneous consideration, and governed only by their own sense of propriety and rectitude. The opinion of the people had been expressed by the electors, but it only reached a certain point, and then was totally silent as to which of the two should be president, and their sense upon this point could only be collected through their constitutional organ, the house of representatives, voting by states.—Any interference of the first electors, or of an individual or individuals, must be informal and improper. The advice of sensible and candid men, as in every other case, might be useful; but could have no binding force whatever. The first electors had no right to choose a vice-president. To claim it was overstepping their duty, and arrogating to themselves a power not given nor intended to be given to them by the constitution.

If there is any thing in this whole transaction which has the most distant appearance of a breach of duty, it was in the electors, by attempting to designate, and by exercising the important office of an elector under the influence of improper motives; that is, by officiously attempting to decide the question, which of the two persons was proper for vice-president, which they were constitutionally incompetent to decide. By this conduct they attempted to break down an important guard provided by the constitution, and improperly to release themselves from its obligations, which made it their duty to select two men qualified to be president. But if there can be a shadow of reason in this claim of the electors to designate under the present constitutional regulations, of which to doubt seems to be so heinous, what necessity can there be for this amendment? The object of the amendment, or certainly its chief object, is to establish the designating principle; but why this, if it can already be effected by the simple mode of placing one name first on the ballot, which is so easy to be done, that it can scarcely be avoided? And if done, by the doctrine of gentlemen it is so far binding on the house of representatives, that if they even doubt, they are damned.

The fact certainly was, that at the last election the great states brought forward the two candidates; they were both of the same political sentiments; this they had a constitutional right to do; but it now seems that their language to the small states was—"because you will not give up your constitutional rights to us, and let us go on and designate, we shall stir up a civil war, and lay the blame to you; and of this improper conduct of ours we will take the advantage, and obtain an alteration of the constitution, which will hereafter gratify us in every respect." A gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Smith) has said, that he heard, though he could not prove it, that the federal majority, at the time of the last election, contemplated making a law, authorising or appointing some person to act as president, in case no choice had been made by the house of representatives. I was then, sir, a member of the government, and know nothing of such a project, it might have been so, but supposing it was, what then? Why, says the gentleman, the person thus appointed could not have kept his head on his shoulders twenty-four hours; and this would have made a civil war.—If the majority now should contemplate a measure which the constitution does not authorise, as it clearly did not authorise the measure suspected by the gentleman, though he cannot prove it, the best thing in the world for them to do would be to give it up, without any attempt to effect it, as it seems the federal majority did. But what argument all this can afford in favor of the amendment, or why it was mentioned in this debate, is beyond my comprehension. In the result of the last election, the great states and the ruling political party were certainly gratified, and there does not appear the least reasonable ground of complaint against the small states, in the use of their constitutional rights on the occasion. All support, therefore, to the amendment, drawn from that transaction, must fail

I have said, that the article fixing the mode of electing a chief magistrate was, from its nature, attended with many difficulties. A more strict enquiry into the constitutional mode, and a comparison of it, in some other and more particular points, with the proposed alteration, will be useful in forming an opinion of their relative merits.

As the constitution stands, each elector is to write the names of two persons on a piece of paper called a ballot.—Either of the two persons thus voted for may be the president; and the elector cannot know which; this affords the most powerful inducement to vote for two, both of whom are qualified for the very important office.—For it is not only uncertain upon whom the choice will fall at first, but the one remaining, will certainly be president, upon any contingency which shall remove or incapacitate the first. The constitution seem to have selected a mode of proceeding the most simple, the least liable to accident, and the best calculated to insure the main object, that is, that both should be really worthy of the trust. If one candidate wishes to make interest with the electors, as each must vote for two, it will be impossible for bribery or intrigue to succeed; for, without corrupting the whole, or certainly many more than half, he may be defeated by the other candidate on the ballot. This is, perhaps, the most effectual bar to intrigue that was ever contrived; for unless all, or a great proportion of the electors, are corrupted, an extreme case of depravity, not probable in any country, intrigue can have no assurance of success. The danger and difficulty which must always attend such an important election, as that of chief magistrate of the United States, was meant to be avoided, by diminishing the chances of its frequent recurrence. So two persons are placed in a condition to act as president in succession, to prevent both the evils of a vacancy, and of a recurrence of choice more frequently than once in four years.—And it seems merely incidental to this second person, to be called vice president, and neither the first nor second description of electors can have any right to vote for him as such, indeed he can have no existence till the first character is designated, and then seems to be discovered, not elected.—The senate, in case of an equal number of votes for two or more remaining person's after the president is elected, are vested with authority to choose a vice president, for as such he is to preside over this body, and this body therefore seems to be the only constitutional organ to designate him. Both the other descriptions of electors have nothing to do with such a character or office, but are confined to act with a single reference to the character and office of president, and are trusted with no power to give any opinion of the character or qualifications of a vice president. And it is remarkable, that there are no appropriate qualifications made necessary by the constitution, for a vice-president; but every qualification has reference to president.—There is another important feature in this part of the constitution. It was known by the convention, that in this country, in common with all others, where there is freedom of opinion and of speech, there would be parties. They likewise knew, that the intolerance of the major, or ruling sect and political party, was frequently exercised upon the minor party; and that the rights of the minority ought to be protected to them.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Traitorous Correspondence.

"It may be remembered that several of our advices from France, published in the London Journals about two months since, mentioned that a very formidable and numerous body of Irish were assembled in and near the city of Bordeaux. This gang of traitors has been cloathed, fed, and is in the pay of France, and it is publicly known is destined to assist the enemy in his expedition to the sister kingdom. Since the period of their enrolment, the uncertainty of procuring intelligence from their active friends in Ireland has been attended with many inconveniences; it was, therefore, determined that all letters addressed to the people in that kingdom, written by the Irish gentlemen at Bordeaux, should be first inspected by the chief municipal officer of the department, and then dispatched to a port in Spain, where vessels were to be provided that would land them in Dublin. On their arrival in that city, packets containing these letters were to be delivered to certain people appointed to receive them, and answers returned by the same conveyance. For some time this traiterous correspondence has been carried on with the most complete effect, and is still continued.

"To avoid suspicion, the Spanish vessels employed to accomplish a steady correspondence between the rebels in Ireland and those at Bordeaux, have been generally freighted with such goods as are likely to secure a ready market; and, to prevent the real object of their voyage from being detected, have frequently changed their destination from Dublin to Liverpool, where Irish people have been stationed, and to whose care the letters from Bordeaux have been entrusted.

"This important information, we trust, has been already announced to government, as a gentleman who came passenger in a Spanish vessel, solemnly declared his only motive for quitting Spain, was to discover the whole of these dangerous proceedings to the English minister, not being able to provide a confidential medium at this important crisis."

November 18.

The following extract of a letter from a person of wealth and character, serving as a volunteer in one of the ships stationed for the protection of the Thames, may serve to shew the reluctant and the laggard, an instance of that spirit, privation and endurance which is zealously courted by the people of England; and which we trust may serve as an example to every man, who yet hesitates about the duty which he owes to his king and country.

His Majesty's ship Queber,

Lower Hope, Nov. 4.

"At my time of life you would suppose my present warlike avocation was not to be looked for—but when king and country call—who would skulk?

"We have here ten frigates moored in a curved line to guard the mouth of the Thames, with hurdles and chains, and commanded by elder brethren of the Trinity, officered and manned with younger brethren, masters, ships'-mates, and other marine volunteers. We wear a partial uniform and keep a good mess, by our individual subscription. There are in each ship about one hundred gentle folks, the rest being long-shore-men, ballast-men, watermen, &c. which, together, make a powerful force, able and willing to undergo any hardship and lose the last drop of their blood, if necessary. The duty is divided into weeks—the crews into ten divisions, one for each ship, and these again into sub-divisions, and each relieved every Saturday's tide, by the Trinity Yatch from Blackwall, where we all assemble with our cotts, trunks, &c. and proceed to the ship's station. On board we hold our general mess of subscribers; and those who wish to form particular messes, may do so if they please.

"There is a notice from the Trinity House left on board every ship in the Thames (and every one as they come up) for the master and mate to go down on the appearance of an enemy upon the coast.

Thus, Sir, we have cheerfully turned our backs upon ease and indulgence, and spite of grey hairs—and for the few of the latter left us, we are disposed they shall go to the grave, rather than be trodden under the feet of the Corsican Tyrant, or his infamous myrmidons."

The origin of a report of an attack having been made upon Alderney, is thus satisfactory, explained in a letter from Southampton, dated Nov. 19.

"On Wednesday evening this town experienced a general alarm from a report that the islands of Jersey and Alderney were attacked by a formidable force from the coast of France; but it has since turned out to be no other than the arrival of the New-foundland fleet, bound for Poole, &c. and the occasion of the alarm produced from the firing of two frigates to bring the ships to, in order to examine and press such men as were subject to serve his Majesty."

Saturday morning was driven on shore at Hayling Island, near Portsmouth, one of the French gun boats, No. 344: she is quite new, and fitted with long masts and sails; she is furnished in a very rough manner, and will hold about 70 men.

A Prussian vessels, arrived in the river from Amsterdam, reports that the trade of that city and of Rotterdam had become nearly suspended in consequence of the blockade by the English, and the interference of the French in almost every object of domestic œconomy, as well as of political relation. French Custom house Officers, have been appointed at every port to controul the Dutch officers, and to enforce the prohibitions against the importation of British manufactures. The preparations in Holland for the expedition against this country are in general supposed to be nearly complete.

Deal, Nov. 20.—The Immortalite frigate is just arrived in the Downs.—She left it, as I before informed you, on Wednesday evening with General Francis Dundas on board, to cruise off the French coast.—Early on Thursday morning we arrived off Boulogne, and immediately stood so close in shore, in order to give the General an opportunity of surveying the enemy's works, as to be within reach of their batteries, which continued throughout the whole of the day to discharge at the ship. It was in fact an uninterrupted roar of artillery, but happily without effect.—Not a man of ours was hurt, and not the least injury was done to the ship. The greater number of the bombs went over the Immortalite, but some dropped quite close beside her. In one instance a Midshipman observed a bomb fall within a yard of the ship, under the cabin window.—The Immortalite fired not a single gun during the whole of the cruise, which extended altogether to about 9 miles eastward, and the same distance westward of Boulogne.

Gen. Dundas was on deck engaged in viewing with the closest attention, the camps and fortifications of the enemy. There is a camp of three miles in length to the east of Boulogne and one of the equal extent to the west.—There is one also which appears about a mile round. From the best observation that could be taken, it is calculated that those three camps contain no less than 150,000 men. The ship was so near shore as to afford the clearest view; so near, indeed, that she was in one instance obliged to let drop her anchor to protect herself from drifting up the bay of Boulogne by the tide, which was then flowing, and which at ebb or flow forms a strong current at the mouth of the bay. The Immortalite sailed for Dover Roads on Thursday night, and remained there waiting for a favourable wind until this morning. The object of this cruise seems to have been to ascertain the state of the enemy's preparations. General Dundas sets off for Durham Downs this evening.

Another letter, same date.—General Dundas is now and has been for two hours back in consultation with the port admiral Montague, to whom he went almost the moment he landed, and took with him several papers. This naturally induces an opinion that some plan of attack is in agitation.

Blank Bonds,

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1804.

We are again in the deepest suspense respecting the affairs of Europe.—No intelligence has been received of a later date than the 30th of November. This is the longest period without any arrivals that we recollect of, for several years. It is probable, however, that no invasion has taken place; as such an important event would have made itself known in some manner or other. If the winter passes over, without Bonaparte making an attempt, Britain, we think, may rest at ease on that head, and betake herself once more to her arts and manufactures; the destruction of which appears to be a more principal object with the first consul than the invasion of the island. The steps which Bonaparte has pursued seem admirably calculated for the annihilation of the commerce of Britain; and could he only continue the same deception for a twelvemonth longer, and dupe the English into a belief of an invasion, his wishes most certainly would be obtained. It is not possible that 13,000,000 of people could exist all that time on arms and in idleness; indeed the time which they have already occupied in the farcical employment, will probably prove more fatal to the future industry of the people, than any war in which Britain has yet been engaged.

COMMUNICATION.

A writer, who subscribes himself Candidus, has written two ingenious numbers in the Virginia Gazette, in favor of the establishment of the proposed bank.—I call them ingenious, both from the arguments which they contain, and the points they are intended to prove—It requires a mind of considerable talents and perspicuity, as well as extensive experience in mercantile affairs, to give a plausibility to any speculation which carries with it, every apparent disadvantage.—This writer certainly preserves those in an eminent degree, or he could never have given such a favorable coloring to the prospects of the Virginia Bank.—Before I read his numbers, I had resolved not only to avoid all connection with the state bank, but to advise my friends to follow my example.—But after carefully perusing the first *Candidus*, I altered my opinion so much that I laid aside 100 dollars for the express purpose of taking *one* share—The second number of *Candidus* produced the same effect, and I added another hundred to my *bank* stock; so that it is probable if, *Candidus* perseveres in writing more numbers, and throwing additional light upon the mysterious chaos in which the act seems to be involved; that like an arch gambler he will rob me of all the earnings of an industrious and penurious life. M.

The Northern papers are perpetually sneering at the Virginia republicans or democrats as they more frequently term them. The state of Virginia they regard as the nest of Jacobinism. But if they would only look round themselves, they would discover that almost the only characters that deserve the odious epithet of democrats, are to be found in the middle states—New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The citizens of Virginia differ only in respect to men, but not in principle; whereas the citizens of those states vary in all the degrees of policy from the grossest terrorism to rankes jacobinism.

The Aurora contains the following curious information:

"At the seat of government—in social circles all are equal—whether in or out of office, foreign or domestic; and the same equality exists among ladies as among gentlemen."

"No precedence, therefore, of any one over another exists either in a right or practice at dinners, assemblies, or on any other occasions. "Pell Mell," and "5 next the door," form the basis of etiquette in the societies of this country."

"It is this last principle, maintained by the administration, which has produced some *dissatisfaction* with some of the *diplomatic* gentlemen; not that they question the right of every nation to establish or alter *its own rule of intercourse*, nor consequently our right to obliterate any forms of a *distinction of ranks forbidden by our constitution*; but that it is a part of their duty to be watchful for the relative standing of their nation, and to acquiesce only so soon as they see that nothing derogatory of that is contemplated."

No lover of freedom, we believe, will dispute the propriety of this "*sans ceremonie*" etiquette; but we are of opinion some little more attention than common ought to be given to the representative of a foreign nation until he becomes acquainted with the customs of our country—Even the most barbarous tribe of Indians have this politeness, and it would be degrading indeed to a civilized people if they were surpassed in point of civility by savages.

Nothing is more common than to neglect those men to whom we have been obliged, and to bury in oblivion every circumstance which may tend to recall the obligations which we owe; while we take a delight in heaping panegyric upon characters that never merited a single encomium, and in proclaiming tales as truths, which are founded only on fiction and falsehood.—The general election now approaches, and our ears are stunned by the histories of men that a few years since were only known as college dunces, or grammar school non compoops. What American at the close of the revolutionary war, ever heard of a De Witt Clinton, of an Ambrose Spencer, of a Dallas, of Doctor Logan, John Randolph, or Dr. Leib. But such men are the characters which now figure in our Gazettes, and blaze forth in the columns of democracy, while the names of King and Jay are, if ever spoken of, regarded with disdain and contempt.

Mr. Jay has been abused, and treated with every possible insult, for having negociated the British treaty, while it is entirely forgotten that to the boldness and intrepidity of this statesman, America now owes her independence. The following anecdote related by the unfortunate Brissot, proves the eminent services that he has rendered to his country in this respect—

"At the time of laying the foundation of the peace in 1783, M. de Vergennes, actuated by secret motives,

wished to engage the ambassadors of Congress to connect their demands to the fisheries, and to renounce the Western Territory; that is, the vast and fertile country beyond the Alleghany Mountains—The minister required particularly that the independence of America should not be considered as the basis of the peace; but simply, that it should be conditional. To succeed in this project, it was necessary to gain over Jay and Adams—Mr. Jay declared to M. de Vergennes, that he would sooner lose his life than sign such a treaty; that the Americans fought for independence; that they would never lay down their arms, till it should be fully consecrated; that the court of France had recognised it, and that there would be a contradiction in her conduct, if she should deviate in that point. It was not difficult for Mr. Jay to bring Mr. Adams to this determination; and M. de Vergennes could never shake his firmness."

The same philosophic writer and excellent republican gives the following encomium on Mr. King—"Mr. King, whom I saw at this dinner, passes for the most eloquent man of the United States. What struck me most in him was his modesty—He appears ignorant of his own worth."

A single remark from the pen of such a character as Brissot, merits more attention than whole volumes from the demagogues of the present day.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CANDIDUS—No. III.

Concerning the Bank of Virginia.

IN my former communications, I have endeavored to convince my fellow citizens, that the power of voting which is given to the treasurer as the representative of the state's 3000 shares, ought not to be considered fatal to the popularity and operation of the system. I am aware that many members of the late legislature, have most exultingly expressed a different opinion. They say, and pretend to believe, that this power of the treasurer will enable him to counteract the intrigues of the federalists and foreigners, who are the common enemies of the country, with many other speeches which sink and degrade the character of a legislator below the dignity of remark or reply.—The indecorous language of such men, will always revert on themselves. Let them, if they can, enjoy the ignoble triumph, of having made speeches, which nobody regarded; and let those who are friendly to the honor and prosperity of their country, examine and determine upon the law as it is. To the community it is of no sort of consequence, whether these dreamers have given salutary votes from ignorance, accident or design. The errors of their understandings, cannot alter a right which is sanctified by their legislative votes. Nor will the power of truth or the force of figures be weakened or changed because such as these do no not understand the first rules of arithmetic. I will pause but a moment, and ask these *sage* politicians, whether they really believe that a man, who is rich in private worth, and in his country's honor, will all at once forfeit the well earned laurels of a long and meritorious life, to become a factious intriguer, merely because they have said, that it was upon this expectation that they voted for the law? No—no. When once honor sets enthroned in the bosom of an individual, she will securely hold her station, even though the man may be beat upon by the storms of political discord, or overwhelmed by the waves of misfortune.

I know it will be pretended, that the treasurer will be expelled from his office if he does not gratify such theorists. And can it be believed by any man of common sense, that the treasurer of Virginia shall lose his place because he will not condescend to forfeit his honor? If it should be so, how will the circular letter writers explain it to their constituents? Will they say that they have expelled a veteran, in virtue and integrity, because he would not disgrace themselves and hazzard the interest of his country in giving confidence to their particular friends, who, by the bye, did not deserve it? On the other hand, the treasurer might return to private life, and say with Francis of France, All is lost, except our honor. Here I will close this point, and will endeavor to shew, that the influence and interest of the commonwealth in the Bank, will operate to its credit, and will tend to increase its profits by much more than if these were withdrawn.

The 10th section contains the following:—

"Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, *That the bills or notes of the said corporation originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand in gold or silver coin, shall be receivable in all payments to the state of Virginia;* and the public monies of the state, shall be constantly deposited in the Bank of Virginia, whenever lying inactive." } State Guarantee.

I do not pretend to know what were the motives of any of the members for their votes; nor to say that this section contains either more or less than each member understood it to contain at the time of voting.

The words of the law, in the very plainest terms, declares the notes of the Bank of Virginia, shall be receivable, not only in payment of taxes, but for any other debt which may be due to the commonwealth. So that, if by any unforeseen calamity, the Bank should fail, or should meet with any other disaster, the commonwealth, by the plain construction of this section, will be bound to receive the notes, in payment of taxes, and likewise for any other debt due to the public until satisfied; and the honor of the country will impose it as a duty upon future legislators to provide for the payment.

I know it will be urged that the legislature, in such a case, would pass a law to prevent the notes being received in taxes. So likewise a law or laws might be passed for the division of property, or for any other flagitious or dishonorable purposes. But do persons who answer in this way believe themselves? And if they did, would they reside in a country which they considered to be rushing so rapidly into the depths of depravity and dishonesty? Would they not remove with their families and their fortunes to some other country? Most surely. The tranquility and security which exist, and the promptitude at getting substantial possessions in this county, speak in plain language, which clearly proving that they do not believe themselves. Why then do they endeavor to lessen and depreciate that country which gives them protection—subsistance, and affords an opportunity to acquire wealth? Why do they extend the parricidal arm against a fostering and indulgent parent? If the allurements which the Bank offers are not equal to their wishes—if a few individuals have given way to fears, or suspicions, which have destroyed their own confidence in the institution, and may extend to others—how much more patriotic and praiseworthy would it be to check this destructive influenza in language like the following: "I am better "satisfied to use my money in another way. Yet "for the sake of the public, and for those who "may promote this institution, I hope it may pros-"per; and have no doubt that such will be the "case, if it shall be well conducted."

It ought to be recollected, that for many years, some popular men, of acknowledged talents and great influence, have exerted themselves with zeal and industry, to impress on the minds of the Virginians, that the system of Banking was a federal contrivance, designed for the sole purpose of sapping the principles of republicanism, and destroying the liberties of the people. We ought, therefore, to rejoice, that there is so great a change in the public sentiment, as to have obtained a law with so few objections. I do not mean from this, that those who have money should all at once become so patriotic, as to risque it upon a scheme which does not entirely meet their approbation. All that I have endeavored to do is, to shew, that the evils which are dreaded, either diminish or vanish as they are approached and examined.

On the other hand, it seems to me, that the guarantee of the state, as it appears in the 10th section, which has been already noticed, will operate most powerfully in favor of the establishment; and it will certainly be an inducement for holders and for strangers to deposit their money in the banks of men whose fidelity is guaranteed by an independent and rich country, whose wealth and resources are daily increasing. The certain consequence of which will be, that those who wish to place their money in the most secure situation, will prefer the Bank of Virginia to any other. Let any man who neither wishes nor expects, an appointment, to promote a friend, or to be personally benefitted by dealings with the Bank, judge calmly and impartially between a deposit at Richmond in a Bank guaranteed by the commonwealth of Virginia, and guarded by an Argus of more than 100 eyes, and another Bank which depends only upon the prudence and integrity of the directors; and he will, if he is not led away by prejudice determine in favor of the Bank of Virginia. Such a man will not be alarmed if he is told that the treasurer of Virginia is *ex officio* a director, and has a considerable influence in chusing the other directors. He will ask what kind of a man the treasurer is, or, 'tis likely, the future treasurers will be, and he will find nothing to fear or condemn, but much to increase his confidence.

Besides, the legislature can at any time relinquish any part of the power which is now reserved, and they will not fail to do so, if upon experience it shall be found that the interest of the institution will be thereby promoted.

The true question which ought to be considered is the following. Is it better to support the institution as it is, with all the substantial advantages which exist, connected with the hypothetical objections; or to reduce the capital to 1,200,000 dollars, withdrawing all the rights, responsibility, aids and influence of the commonwealth, and leaving the law to take its chance, depending altogether upon the prudence and integrity of the stockholders and directors?

Every man, who neither wishes to exercise an influence, nor to promote the personal interest of others, must perceive, that his security, under the law, as it is, would be preferable. If so, the objections to the law must proceed from individual or local policy, which ought not to have a commanding influence on a question of so much public and private importance—a question, in which national prosperity is so much concerned.

Notwithstanding my present convictions, I pretend not to infallibility. The law may contain latent lurking evils which I have not perceived. Let those who think so unfold them, and I will not hesitate, if it be so, to acknowledge their force, or even if necessary to make a recantation. My appeal is made to the candor, good sense and patriotism of my fellow citizens. Let those who possess different opinions *go and do likewise.*

CANDIDUS.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To Mr. GEORGE HAY.

SIR,

I IMAGINED, on finishing my last letter,* that I had taken leave of the question, whether magistrates were invested, by law, with the power of demanding security from printers for the good behaviour of the press. Having proved the negative of this question, on general principles of common reason, I was content, without examining and refuting the arguments, by which you had endeavored to establish the affirmative. If a conclusion be found, demonstrably, erroneous, it would appear useless to examine the premises, from which it had been deduced; for these must of necessity be likewise erroneous, or misapplied. Had the discussion, however, of your arguments been deemed necessary to my purpose, it was at that time impracticable, as I had not seen the first part of your essay, in which they were expressed. But the whole being now before us, we will, for the sake of amusement and to gratify curiosity, take a cursory survey of the grounds, on which you rest your opinion, that it is *lawful* to bind the press to its good behaviour.

But, before I engage in a contest with you on a point of law, it is natural to pause for a moment; and consider the probable consequences. Is it prudent? Is it not presumptuous in me, unlettered as I am, and uninitiated in the mysteries of the law, to take up the gauntlet, which has been thrown by a champion of the profession? Shall I not incur the imputation of temerity, by attacking you in your own province, entrenched behind a breast-work of folios, and armed with statute edicts, commentaries and reports? Shall I not be assailed by the quibbling niceties of legal discrimination—entangled and confounded in a complexity of unmeaning technical subtilties and hair-splitting distinctions? From which distress, may I not call, in vain, on reason and common sense to deliver me?

No, Sir; not in vain. Reason and common sense shall accompany and guide me. Under their auspices I proceed with firm step and fearless to to the contest.

Your proposition, embracing the question of law, is expressed in the following words:—"By law, security for good behaviour may be required, by a justice of the peace from the Editors of a Gazette notoriously libellous."

Before we proceed to discuss the merits of this proposition, let us endeavor distinctly to understand it in all its parts. You say security may be *required*. The word *require* implies an election in the person, to whom the request is made, whether he will comply or not. If such be the language and meaning of the law, you are about to produce, it is indeed a law of most modest and harmless intent. But the idea is absurd. It had been more manly in you, then, to have expressed your doctrine plainly, and affirmed that security might be demanded. Of the two last words of your proposition, "notoriously libellous," it may be likewise remarked, that they are not expressive of the doctrine your arguments tend to establish; which is that security may be demanded of an editor, who is suspected of an intention to publish a libel, whether he be a notorious libeller or not, or whether, indeed, he has ever published a libel. The subject of security in general, both as it respects the peace and good behaviour, is to prevent; not to punish crimes.

It is far from my intention to continue this minuteness of remark. But it is certainly proper that parties disputant should, in the first place, ascertain carefully and precisely the points on which they are at issue. Unless this be done, discussion would be endless, as it would be unproductive of decision. Desirous, therefore, of seeing the exact shape and colour of your doctrine, I have made free to strip off the plasters with which you had covered some of its rough angles.

We are now, Sir, ready to attend to the law, you rely on, as granting the power in question: and, to our surprize, find that it is neither a whole law, nor even a whole section, but only a part of a single sentence, on which you rest your whole system. The important words are, "justices of the peace shall have power to demand, of such persons as are not of good fame, sufficient surety and mainprize of their good behaviour." Accept, Sir, the solace of a sympathetic blush, from one, who has a fellow-feeling of the shame and mortification, which must have been endured, by a man possessed of one particle of grace, on being reduced, by a concourse of unfortunate circumstances, to the necessity of making such an exhibition. In the name of common sense! where is there a single word mentioned of printers, libels, or the press? But you say all these are included in the words not of good fame, which admit a largeness of interpretation. Can it be really and seriously your opinion, that these words respect the press? That the legislature intended they should? That, without even naming the press, they have, thus obliquely and in half a sentence, made a sweeping grant of discretionary power; which, according to your statement, is to have an extensive influence over its conduct; which imposes a previous restraint on its publications; and which, you likewise acknowledge, magistrates will be more strongly tempted to abuse than any other power confided to them by law; and in the probable abuse of which, every individual of the community will be deeply injured? That, instead of expressing their meaning on this important subject, fully and clearly, as is usual on subjects of much smaller moment, they have left it to be sought out, through doubt and uncertainty, by means of implication, inference, and a long train of reasoning, founded on an extensive knowledge of the common and statute laws of England; of the practice of the English courts; and of the different degrees of authority possessed by the contradicting law-writers of that country? If such, Sir, be your dispassionate opinion, I can only regret the deleterious effects, which the habits of a lawyer are capable of producing, on the common reason of the human mind.

The words "not of good fame," you say, are plainly copied into our act of assembly, from an English statute passed under Edward 3d in the year 1360. From which you infer, that the "legislature meant to continue the law as it was, and, "by thus accurately copying the words of the English statute, they had recourse to phrases, 'the "import of which had been long ascertained."

In order, then, to discover the fixed meaning of these four important monosyllables, on which the weight of your whole system presses, I will accompany you in your voyage to England, and even travel with you up to the rude age of Edward the 3d; provided, however, you will be security for the good behaviour of the barons by whom I am in bodily fear of being reduced to a state of feudal vassalage.

The first lawyer you consult is Burn, who gives it as his opinion, that the words "not of good fame" should "be understood to refer to such offences "only as relate to the peace." In order to shew that, in Burn's opinion a libel is an offence of this sort, you turn over 200 pages to a quotation he has made from Hawkins, and which Hawkins made from Coke's reports, where it is stated, that "a "libel deserves severe *punishment*; because it tends, "by consequence, to quarrels and breach of the "peace." Hence you infer, that, in Burn's opinion, libels are within the purview of the statute.

All reasoning, you say, may be reduced to the form of a syllogism. Let us try to manufacture one or two out of the rare materials you have here furnished.

In Burn's opinion the words "not of good fame" refer to such offences only, as relate to the peace.

But Burn says, that Hawkins says, that Coke says, that libels tend, by consequence, to quarrels and breach of the peace.

Ergo. In Burn's opinion, libels relate to the peace.

Quod erat demonstrandum.

But it is not yet evident, that Burn is of the same opinion, with you, respecting the legality of binding suspected libellers to their good behaviour. This is a truth at which we have to arrive through the medium of another syllogism. Thus—

You are of opinion that libellers may by law be bound to good behaviour.

But Burn says, that Hawkins says, that Coke says, that libellers may, by law, be severely punished.

Ergo. Burn believes, with you, that libellers may be bound to their good behaviour.

Quod erat demonstrandum.

(To be concluded in our next.)

[* *The letter here alluded to was never received by the Editor.*]

At a Court held for Albemarle county, the 6th day of February, 1804,

George Boston, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
John Boston, and *James Boston*, administrators of *Ewell Boston*, deceased, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant John Boston not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in May next and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper in this commonwealth for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

John Nicholas, C. A. C.

The noted Horse

WILD-AIR,

A FINE bay, about fifteen hands and one inch high, will stand to cover mares the ensuing season, alternately at the subscriber's stable, in the forks of Hanover, and at Hanover courthouse; at the last mentioned place on Wednesdays and Thursdays, unless early in the season he should on Thursdays be carried to some public place or meeting to be shewn.

The price of the season will be Ten Dollars, payable the first of December next; but may be discharged with Seven Dollars, if paid by the first of September ensuing; for the leap, Four Dollars will be required, to be paid when the mares are covered; and in either case One Shilling and Sixpence to the groom—The season will expire the first of August.

The mares sent to the horse while standing at the subscriber's, good and extensive pasturage will be furnished, *gratis*; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

WILDAIR's colts justly entitle him to be ranked among the best horses—He was got by Col. Syme's Wildair, his dam by Handell, his grand dam by Camden, his great grand dam by Spanking Roger, and his great, great grand dam by Old Jolly Roger.

John Thornton, sen.

Forks of Hanover, }
Feb. 18th, 1804. }

Valuable Property.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable unimproved

Lot of Ground,

situate on the main street in the city of Richmond, containing about sixty six feet in front and running one hundred feet back, on the cross street leading to the basin of the canal, and immediately opposite to the corner stores now in the occupancy of Messrs. Pickett Pollard and Johnston, and that of Mr. Cha's. Spencer. The numerous advantages attending this property needs no comment, its situation being in the centre of business renders it an object for public or private employment, and is perhaps the most eligible in this city for either. Any person desirous of purchasing will be treated with privately on application at any time between this and the first day of May next, and if not sold previous to that day, the same will be offered for sale at public auction, on the fifth day of that month, and the terms thereof made known.

John M'Enery.

Feb. 15th, 1804.

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20 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the 17th day of September 1802, I by my agent purchased from Robert Yancey & Co. a negro man named

PHILL,

said to be about thirty years old, but who I am informed is upwards of forty, about five feet eight or nine inches high, a scar on the right side of his forehead near the hair, stammers when closely examined, and fond of spirituous liquors, has been sold out of widow Winston's estate by Major Effex Winston, to a Mr. Graves of Richmond, and by him to Major R. Yancey. Said Negro ran away before he was delivered to me, and altho I consider the said Yancey & Co. liable to me for said negro, to prevent further trouble I will give the above reward to any person who will secure said negro in any jail in Virginia, so that I get him, and all reasonable charges if delivered at my house in Augusta County, eight miles from Rockfish-Gap.

Philip Dold.

December 16th, 1803.

NOTICE.

THAT I have committed the entire management and transaction of my business to my brother Robert B Payne of Columbia, and county of Fluvanna, and authorised him, and him only, to settle and adjust on my behalf the debts owing to or by the estate of Richard Cocke, late of Fluvanna.—Accordingly to him the said Robert B. Payne those having claims upon the said estate will bring them forward for adjustment; and those indebted to it, make payment, which they are requested to do without delay.

POLLEY J COCKE,
Executrix of Richard Cocke, dec.

Fluvanna, 16th Feb. 1804.

This evening, Wednesday, February 22d, 1804 will be presented the much admired Comedy, called

Speed the Plough.

To which will be added (for the second time here) the Grand Pantomime, called

The CORSAIR.

TO BE SOLD.

In obedience to a decree of the county court of Amherst, the subscribers will expose to sale, to the highest bidder, on the first day of March next, on the premises, at six months credit,

A TRACT OF LAND,

LYING on Rockfish River, in **Amherst county**, containing between 90 and 100 acres, now in the possession of John Lobbin, to satisfy a debt due from the said Lobbin to the executors of John Hudson, deceased, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date This land is very fertile, and well worthy the attention of any one wishing to purchase so small a tract. There is a good orchard of peach and apple trees, and some other improvements thereon.

HUDSON MARTIN,
JAMES WOODS,
NATHAN CRAWFORD, } *Comm'rs.*

January 30. p22s.

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the house, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 22d.

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN ST. JOHN, } Assignees.

December 27, 1803.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of William Wingo, deceased, late of King William county, will please to make them known previous to the first day of May next, in order that provision may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea against any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Hill & Rea

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Jas. REA is authorised to close the business. The GOODS on hand, consisting of a neat assortment, suitable for a country store, will be sold on advantageous terms to a person who will take the whole. The TENEMENT, on which stands an excellent Store, Lumber-House and Stable, will be either sold or rented to the purchaser of the Goods.

Robert Hill.
James Rea.

New-Canton, 1st Jan. 1804. tf

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Westham, and six miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good soil—conveniency to the seat of government; a handsome situation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill seat, with permission to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good spring water.

The subscriber would be glad also to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capital. These houses are not finished, but they will be completed in course of the spring, and one of them is now in sufficient forwardness to shew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

Profile Frames.

W. BACHE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned to this city with his Patent Phisiognotrace, and a supply of handsome Frames. His room is over Mrs. Smith's millinery room, oppolite the Union Tavern, where he solicits the attendance of those who wish to have striking and correct likenesses in profile—Four for 25 cents.

January 28.

Kentucky LAND for Sale.

ONE tract containing 2000 acres, lying in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Licking.

One do. do. 1000 do. do. do.
One do. do. 3200 do. in the county of Mason, on Ohio river & Lawrence's Creek.
One do. do. 2000 do. in the co. of Clarke on Kentucky river.

The above will be sold very low, or exchanged for property in this state.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, January 9th, 1803.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed fast-sailing Ship
AURORA;

WILL be dispatched with all possible speed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 bushels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general, satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

To the Public.

DURING the ensuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to pursue the professional instruction of youth in the city of Richmond: His course of instruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, History, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, political Œconomy and Metaphysics; exercises in Composition and Elocution, Periodical public exhibitons & examinations will also constitute regular and essential parts of the plan he proposes to pursue. His charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for instruction in the several departments of science, and forty dollars for instruction in the different branches of elementary literature, he proposes to teach; the fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will also be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the school & lecture room By considerate and candid men, J. Ogilvie presumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed necessary for the additional charge of thirteen dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at present palpably and proverbially below the standard of equitable compensation for the labor which the instructor undergoes and the services he renders. A very brief statement will place this important subject in a clear and interesting light. The paramount importance of education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* profession, on which the virtue, accomplishments and happiness of individuals, what occupation soever they may embrace and in what situation soever they are placed, essentially depend. The blessings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the extirpation of prevailing errors, are obviously & indissolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic instructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will desire nothing more ardently, than that this profession, which so many causes have combined to degrade, should be restored to its proper rank in public estimation and practical utility.—But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this sort, whilst the pecuniary compensation which the instructor receives for his services however important for his exertions however laborious, is so miserably scanty, as to doom him to celibacy, insupportable indigence and sordid obscurity. Until instructors shall receive a pecuniary compensation proportioned to their talents, attainments and services, the education of youth must be abandoned to sciolists, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterprise, genius and learning, will necessarily prefer those occupations, where such accomplishments are most likely to obtain their proper estimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expose himself to the charge of egotism, J. Ogilvie cannot in justice to the subject and himself forbear to add, that since his arrival in Virginia, his abilities such as they are, have been exerted in the business of juvenile education with assiduity and enthusiasm. To this pursuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the best energies of his mind No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been spared, to qualify himself to communicate useful knowledge and instil virtuous principles into the minds of youth. On every branch of literature and science comprehended in his course, he has endeavored to collect information from every accessible source. If on any subject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely say, it does not proceed from the want of sincere wishes and persevering efforts to discover and incalculate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labor and nocturnal study have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguished he fears for ever the native cheerfulness and ardor of his mind.—Hitherto the pleasure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the consoling consciousness of having zealously endeavored to be useful, have been the principal rewards of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of physical independence, he has scarcely been able to obtain a comfortable subsistence. These observations are not made in the spirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpose of obviating a misconstruction of the motive which has induced him to increase his charge for tuition. He is destined probably during the prime of his life to pursue the business of juvenile instruction, nor does he murmur at his destiny.—At the same time he cannot think himself justly exposed to the charge of unreasonable selfishness, when he indulges a wish, that the emoluments of the laborious and useful occupation he pursues should be sufficient to afford the means of comfortable subsistence and the prospect of permanent exemption, from the severest disasters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *destitution*.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wishes to receive five or six of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the first quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be used as Theatre, upon the lot opposite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th 1804.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mewburn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Lustring Umbrellas.
Lustrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muslins.	Moleskin Vest Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	
Spanish Segars, of a superior quality.	

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and sire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Humpitaulty, &c. will stand the ensuing season near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such Mares, as are pastured, before they are removed, and notes sent with those that are not, to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18. 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouse, and 35 from Carterville. Marcs fed, if required.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of Mansfield Watkins, *a Bankrupt.*

YOUR having failed to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, at their office in the city of Richmond on the 12th day of January, 1804, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, agreeable to notice given for that purpose: You are hereby required to attend the said commissioners at their office in the city of Richmond, on the 18th day of February next; and to produce your receipts and payments touching the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and to make a dividend of the same.

By order of the Commissioners.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' office, Richmond, January 12, 1804.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS.

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last summer's growth, and may be had at his original Seed Store—Viz.

Red & white Clover Seed.	PEASE.
Lucern, and Timothy.	Early frame, charlton, and hotspur.
Burnet, and rye grass.	Dwarf marrowfat, Spanish moratto, glory of England, & blue Prussian peas.
Saintfoine and burden do.	
Furze, or whin seed.	
Spring tares or vetches.	Large Windsor, long pod, white Canterbury, and snap beans.
Hemp, flax and rape seed.	
Canary, and spinage.	CABBAGE SEED.
White & brown mustard	Early, and late York cabbages
Large Norfolk & summer turnip.	Early, and late Battersea.
Green and white asparagus.	Early, and late sugar loaf.
White curled endive.	Green & yellow savoy.
Large cabbage, & Roman lettuce.	Large white Scotch cabbage.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral.	Large white winter do.
Green and cos lettuce.	Flat Dutch, & Madeira do
White lettuce.	Red Dutch, to pickle.
Salmon, white turnip, & large black radish.	Brussels sprouts, and Borecole.
Blood red beet, and solid celery.	Early, & late cauliflower.
Early, & late cucumber.	Purple, green, and white brocoli.
Cresses, and pepper grass.	Salsafie, and nasturtian.
Large parsnip.	Madeira, and silver onion.
Large red, and orange carrot.	Large London Leek.

With an assortment of Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, jars and beakers in sets for chimney ornaments; large red garden pots and pans, blue and white glass flower bottles, &c.

Richmond, January 12, 1804.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by deeding or otherwise, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authorised to receive the same and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpose of receiving the above debts—*those*, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico, Chesterfield, Powhatan, Amelia* and *Cumberland*.

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

☞ *NOTICE!*

To be sold, on Tuesday the 28th instant, at Public Auction,

ALL the personal Estate of MATTHEW MOODY, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and two Negroes. Terms, cash, for all sums under ten dollars, and six months credit on all sums above that amount; the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

THOMAS DIDDEP, Ex'or.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be be allowed.

TH. DIDDEP.

February 3d, 1804. tds.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Dumfries, Virginia, on Saturday the 23th ult. a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself

Joseph Barnwell,

usually known by the name of JOE; complexion dark brown—person slender and rather handsome—walks erect—about thirty years of age, five feet eight to nine inches high—has the mark of sores on his legs—of a spacious and engaging address—is artful and very dishonest, and will assuredly rob whoever may be so unfortunate as to employ him,—his clothes not known, but has a pair of half boots nearly new, very sharp pointed at the toes, and is in the practice of dressing gay. He has money and will no doubt procure a free pass. He was long a waiter in Dumfries Tavern and is well known to travellers this way.

The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid on securing said Joe in Dumfries or Alexandria gaol, and twenty dollars will be paid for securing him in any prison within the United States. It is supposed he is gone for Boston, and will endeavor to procure a passage by water from Baltimore or Philadelphia. Those secreting or assisting said runaway will be prosecuted by the utmost severity of law.

Alexander Brown.

Dumfries, 2d Feb. 1804. ep3w

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Auction, pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

In the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd known by the names of

Chester Hill & King's Island Slashes,

THE Sale will take place at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, on Thursday the 1st day of March next. The terms of sale will be one fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day of sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell these two tracts of land separately, and either entire or divided as may best suit the purchasers. In the Chester Hill tract will be included part of a small tract adjoining, formerly known by the name of Auburn Chase. For further particulars enquire of Macmurdo & Fisher.

By the Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 28, 1803. tzM

EDUCATION.

MRS. MAURY's SCHOOL, for young Ladies, has commenced at the subscriber's residence in the upper end of Hanover, where three or four more pupils can be accommodated. In this School the Girls are taught the English and French Languages, grammatically; History, Geography, Arithmetic and plain Needle Work. The charge per annum five and thirty pounds, paid quarterly in advance, the pupils finding their bedding. The situation is healthy and retired, and well calculated for an institution of this kind.

John Hay.

Hanover, Feb. 13, 1804. 3w

WANTED,

A PERSON who understands Baking, and if he has some knowledge of Gardening, he would be prefered. For further particulars, enquire of THE PRINTER.

February 15.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber House, Stable and Carriage House. Apply to

Marcus Elcan.

Dec. 3, 1803. 12w1f.

Blank Bonds
For Sale at this Office.